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FIRST EDITION.

SALES OF ARMS.

THE SENATE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Schurz Invited to Sit with the Committee.

Testimony of Secretary Belknap.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1872.

The Senate Committee on Sales of Arms began the examination this morning. The Committee had invited Senator Schurz to be present and aid by suggestions. He appeared and read a letter, saying that his speeches presented the case as he understood and believed it, but that he could only bring out further knowledge which he had by examining certain witnesses and following the developments made by their testimony. He expressed confidence that if he could be permitted to examine witnesses he could name, he would be able to prove the correctness of all the allegations he had made; but under the circumstances he preferred not to appear as taking part in the proceedings, while he could not exercise any influence upon its action. Senator Carpenter immediately moved that Mr. Schurz be invited to sit with the committee, and that he have full power to examine witnesses. This was a liberal propositionl and was agreed to cordially by all, and Mr. Hamlin further assured Mr. Schurz that any witnesses he would name should be summoned, and that the intention was to have a searching investigation, no matter who it hit. Schurz accepted the proposition made, and the examination of Secretary Belknap began. The testimony of the Secretary was positive that he had nothing to do with any known agents of the French government, and that time and again he had given orders that no sales should be made to such. He had consulted with the President, and both had agreed in the matter. The apparent discrepancies between the accounts of the Ordnance office and the Treasury Department were thoroughly explained, and more satisfactorily and more at length than heretofore given. The examination showed that all the details of these sales were managed by Gen. Dyer, and that the Secretary knew little of them beyond giving formal authority for such sales as the ordnance office desired to make. The Secretary laid before the committee a paper containing the dates at which authority for sale was given by the War Department. After reading a dispatch of October 14th, before presented, which made known to the ordnance office that Remington was agent for the French, the following evidence was given:

By Mr. Schurz: Question—You say that on the 13th of October, 1870, you received information which convinced you that Remington was a French agent? Answer—Yes, sir. Question—In your statement I find 14,747 Remington carbines, 19,434 Spencer carbines, and 17,517,822 Spencer cartridges, sold to E. Remington & Sons, and on the report you have furnished authority of sale for those three lots is given as October 12th and 13th. Answer—Yes, sir, before I gave that order.

By Mr. Carpenter: Question—And before you saw that telegram? Answer—Before I saw that telegram.

By Mr. Schurz: Question—May I ask you when the 14,757 Remington carbines, 19,434 Spencer carbines, and 17,584,822 Spencer cartridges were delivered? Answer—I cannot say. I only have a memorandum when the fifty thousand Springfield rifles were delivered, October 14, 1870. Question—It would take some time to deliver them, I suppose? Answer—It might; those dates I could furnish. Question—The sales of those Remington carbines, Spencer carbines and Spencer cartridges having been authorized on the 13th of October in part, they must have been delivered before or after all? Answer—No doubt about that; that is my conclusion. Question—Then after Remington & Sons had been discovered to be French agents, these lots of arms, in all about 34,000 carbines, Remington and Spencer, and seventeen million cartridges, were delivered to them? Answer—I will furnish the dates.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1872.

INVESTIGATION AS TO THE SALES OF ARMS.

The Senate Select Committee on the sale of arms commenced their examination to-day. The first witness was Secretary Belknap, who said he did not know of any sale made in violation of the law. On the 13th of October, 1873, having received a telegram which gave him reason to believe that Remington was agent of the French government, he immediately gave orders that no more arms should be sold to him. He had never spoken to Remington, nor did he know until afterwards that Richardson was his agent at subsequent sales. In reply to a question as to whether any precaution could have prevented the French from receiving these arms, he replied "not after they were sold." He presumed the purchasers sold to whom they thought proper. Official orders, however, were given to the Ordnance Bureau not to sell to the agents of French or Prussian governments. The War Department sold arms unsuitable for our service, having engaged in providing better ones. He only knew from the newspapers and general rumor that arms were sent to France; whether they had previously been purchased from the government or were manufactured by private firms, he had no means of knowing. He was asked whether Baron Gerolt made any complaint that arms had been sold to the French government, and to this question replied that on the 15th of October, 1870, Baron Gerolt called to request that the sale of arms be postponed till next week. Witness informed him that our government would sell no arms either to agents of the French or Prussian governments. Gerolt said they were not agents who desired to buy, but friends, when witness said they would have time to put in their bids by next week. To this Gerolt said they first wished to consult the Prussian government. The sale, however, was not postponed beyond the next week. Witness was interrogated on other points heretofore not read in the report of his testimony before the House committee on expenditures in the War Department. To-morrow the committee will examine Gen. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, at his house, he being unwell.

The House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department held a meeting this morning, in the matter of sales of arms and ordnance stores, and examined at great length Major S. B. Benett, of the Ordnance Department, who explained in detail the *modus operandi* of making sales and accounting for the proceeds. He disclaimed all knowledge of purchases being made on behalf of either France or Prussia, but admitted that the war between those powers stimulated the demand for arms in this country on speculation. He testified that the minimum quantity of arms to which the stores of the Government had been reduced during that war was about 750,000 stand of usitable arms, and 450,000 unsuitable arms.

The term "unsuitable arms" is understood by the Department as not necessarily unsuitable. There are 300,000 now in use; some of these arms were sold during the year 1870-71 during the year there were sold 5,500,000 cartridges. I don't know how many were manufactured for that purpose. They were manufactured for twenty-six dollars and sold for thirty-five dollars per thousand. I think no cartridges were manufactured in that year and sold during the same year. I don't know any other case than this in which cartridges were manufactured to effect sales of arms. Bids have been made contingent upon being supplied with cartridges, and they have been furnished out of this store. He remembers Baron Gerolt came to the office and spoke in regard to having the sale postponed for two or three days, in order to allow some German houses to bid. That is all the connection with any foreign government that witness knew of. He knew of no protest of the German government against the sale of arms. He should have known it had it been made. The sales of 30,000 Springfield arms to Remington & Co. were made by himself at private sale, at fifteen dollars each. A few days previously about 29,000 of the same class were offered at the Springfield armory, but these arms were withdrawn because but $2 50 each were offered. No officer of the Ordnance or War Departments of the United States Government was interested directly or indirectly in the way of commissions or otherwise on the sales of these arms to his knowledge, nor had he any reason for believing that such was the case. He knew nothing about parties to whom arms were sold having any connection with foreign governments. Gen. Dyer wrote the witness a letter from New York, saying that those of the model of 1868 should be issued, and those of 1866 withdrawn, and directed him to consult with the Secretary of War as to the propriety of selling the latter and manufacturing cartridges for them if necessary. The Secretary approved the plan, and the sales as ordered and made in New York. The correspondence does not mention Richardson's name. They were sold at $21 00, within a few cents of the original cost to the United States, though they had been in use.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

New Combinations in Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., March 7, 1872.

It is rumored that important arrangements have been made this week at a meeting held here between President McLaren, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, and the officers of the Lake Erie and Louisville road, whereby the latter company will have a direct route to Cincinnati over the first named road, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton folks will obtain, *via* Lima, a line to Louisville City, in opposition to the short line route, only a little shorter than the Mad river route. Combinations were also made for a short route between Indianapolis and Toledo, the Lake Erie and Louisville Road will open large section of country between Lima and Union City, Ind., which the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company will probably make possible to the Cincinnati market.

A. M. Matheany, Esq., of this city, has been appointed Master of Transportation of

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1872.

Worse and worse. It is now stated that the accuser of Dr. Howard, who is in prison at Havana, has written a letter from this country to our Consul General in Cuba, acknowledging that the evidence given by him, and upon which Dr. Howard was convicted of complicity with the Cuban "rebels," was utterly false, and that his motive in giving it was to save his own life. A statement of these facts has, it is said, been forwarded to Washington, and it is to be hoped the government will take such prompt and effectual means for the release of its wronged and outraged citizen as his sufferings and his innocence call for.

The remarkable progress on the part of Indiana in favor of the protective policy, as indicated by the character of the resolutions passed at the late Republican Convention, and the vote of her Congressional delegation on Cox's recent proposition to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill for the reduction of the tariff on iron, is commented upon with general satisfaction by the Protection press. The change is certainly a salutary and a sensible one, and it is pretty safe to predict that in proportion as other Western States—indeed all the States, ascertain their mineral resources and begin to try their manufacturing power, they also will wheel into line.

The fourth resolution of the platform laid down at the recent convention of the "brevet" passivists, commonly known as labor reformers, declares that the exemption from taxation of government bonds is a violation of all just principles of revenue laws. Judge Davis, the nominee of this convention, in his capacity of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has just decided, in the case of a North Carolina railroad, that the Legislature had no power to tax a corporation whose original contract exempted it from taxation. The principle of the two cases is exactly identical, and the logic of the Judge's decision as a member of the Supreme bench completely overturns the resolution of the political platform on which in his character of Presidential candidate, he is supposed to stand. For a mere beginning this is pretty good.

General Horace Porter's testimony makes Leet out a scamp, if in no other respect, in pretending to have had the White House backing which he did not have, and in abusing even what degree of confidence—whatever it might have been—that was actually extended to him. Leet had been a long time known to the authorities, in peace and war, and to some it may appear not a little singular that so erroneous an impression should have been gained concerning him. He had been on General Grant's staff and in General Porter's mess, and was a favorite in both places; but according to Porter's testimony he was a "bad egg," unworthy of the confidence of his superiors and associates. For all that he was not dismissed, but permitted to enjoy his "plum." But it was lucky that General Porter kept a copy of that letter he wrote to Leet when he first began to find him out. It suits the exigency exactly. Leet, however, enjoyed his "pluna" nearly two years after the letter was written. It is not stated whether Leet is to be heard in his defense. The "mess" is probably broken up now—if, indeed, appearances are not to have a Pickwickian interpretation.

An extraordinary chapter in the history of railroad swindling and Congressional jobbery is given in a Washington letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette* printed herewith. It should not escape the reader's attention. The statements are not all entirely new, though some of them are. Nor do they go far enough. The writer, however, promises more on the subject. We suggest to him that the public should know not only who is "the officer of a high United States Court," but who the members of Congress are who received or demanded their "take" in the Fremont concern. We have for a considerable length of time been in possession of some interesting particulars, and might perhaps assist the correspondent (Gen. Boynton) should he in need of suggestion. The time is coming when Congressional nominations will be talked about, and anything calculated to throw light on the availability of candidates for renomination be of service. We suspect that if Gen. Boynton goes ahead, as he promises, more than one of the members tarred with the Fremont stick will conclude not to run again. They will if they are wise.

It is to be hoped that Congress will resolutely set its face against the claim which is being urged for payment for the destruction of William and Mary College, during the war. It is true that the amount asked for is comparatively small; but we learn that the claim is put forward as a sort of test case, and that if it is decided favorably other claims, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of twenty millions of dollars, will be brought up on the basis of the precedent thus established. In all human likelihood there is at the bottom of this claim, as well as of most schemes which, like it, contemplate a grab at the public treasury, a ring of speculators who expect to make a handsome thing out of the project. The Yankee who was the other day reported to have said in London that if the Tichborne case had been an American affair the jury would have first brought up the claimant's bonds, and afterwards have found a verdict in his favor, must have had the tricks of these shrewd operators in his mind's eye when he made the remark. The House deserves well of the country for the fidelity with which it has thus far guarded the interests of the people during the present session. It is to be trusted it will continue to stand firm throughout.

It is to be hoped that the "President making" which is going on in Congress will not cause that body to defer action on the important question of the revival of our shipping interests to any remote date. Every day the commerce of the world is growing in magnitude and value, and every day the question of American shipbuilding assumes a more overshadowing importance. Within a few weeks the first packet of a new English line for Pacific ocean traffic in connection with the Panama railroad will be ready, succeeded rapidly by a number of others. France has also a number of ships building for the same trade. Our own shipbuilders are doing what they can, but not nearly what they would be able do were Congress to act now with the liberality with which it will unquestionably act in the end. Surely, if the plan which has already been devised is unsatisfactory to the correlative industries of the country, there is sufficient practical sagacity in Congress so to modify and alter it that real aid may be given to the one, without disadvantage or injury to the other or to the people. Haste is unwise, but delay is ruinous. Deliberation and circumspection are necessary, but when the fruit has already been plucked of what avail are plans for gathering?

Considerable feeling has been exhibited against Mr. Gladstone on account of the recent letter which he wrote to a London correspondent of the New York *World* concerning the disputed character of the language reported to have been employed by him in his remarks to the House upon the Washington Treaty. It was urged that this entering into correspondence with a mere Bohemian upon a grave and delicate question, was derogatory to the dignity of the Premier of a great nation; and it was quite clear, from the general tone of the English press concerning the subject, that the *amor proprio* of John Bull was severely hurt. Mr. Gladstone has, however, been able to exculpate himself to the general satisfaction of his countrymen. When called upon in the House of Commons the other night for an explation of the matter, he stated that the correspondent had earnestly and persistently besought him to grant an interview, and that finding it impossible otherwise to escape the attentions of "P. G," he had chosen the least of two evils, and got off with a written reply. Considering the horror which Englishmen have of inquisitive bores, it is not strange that the House regarded the explanation of the Premier as entirely satisfactory.

When Senator Sumner, a few days ago, announced on the floor of the Senate that he was compelled to decline in advance an appointment on the Arms Investigation Committee, in consequence of "injuries which he received sixteen years ago still clinging to him," it is doubtful whether any man of broad, national impulses, however widely he may have differed from the Senator in the course the latter previously saw fit to pursue in the debate, but felt an honest and sincere concern for the failing health of the great champion of human liberty. Not so, however—and more's the pity—with some others. Referring to the remark of the late John Richmond *Enquirer* says: "Thus is Brooks, of South Carolina, felt and remembered long after his death. His small cane erected him a monument more durable than brass." That is true; but it simply proves that "The evil which men do lives after them." The mother of Preston Brooks, his brother, and most intimate friends, have not hesitated to admit, even to those who held totally antagonist views to their own concerning the "system" under which he was born and reared, that coppunction for the mad cowardice of his assault on Sumner greatly accelerated his death; but what stronger proof of the immitigable "Barbarism of Slavery" could possibly be adduced than that, sixteen years after the blow was struck, the knowledge that its effects were yet felt should still give pleasure and gratification? This, too, notwithstanding that the "system" which nerved the arm that wielded the bludgeon has itself also perished from the land which it did its worst to pluck down to dishonor and ruin. And the country is asked to commit its fortunes to the guidance and leadership of that party to which this journal belongs—for the Richmond *Enquirer* is a "passivist."

Is the list of items which properly enter into our bill of damages against Great Britain for the depredations committed by the Alabama and her confiders, the enormous increase in the marine insurance premiums of the United States should not be forgotten. To show the magnitude of the premiums paid by the merchants and shipowners of this country in consequence, if not of the "acts" of that privateer and other rebel cruisers, yet certainly the direct consequence of the fact of those vessels being permitted to sail from British ports to prey upon American commerce, we give the following compilation, showing the premiums earned by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of New York, before, during and since the period of their operations:

Years.	Amount.
1858	$4,830,793 05
1859	5,393,647 13
1863	10,048,891 17
1864	9,905,771 86
1865	8,852,471 53
1871	7,446,452 09

It will be seen from the above table that during 1863-4, when these vessels were afloat, these premiums were nearly doubled, the increase growing solely out of war risks; while the increase since the war is attributable, not to any general increase of our commerce, but to the fact that the company has within that period succeeded to the business of a number of other large insurance concerns. Add to the above exhibit the fact that there were at the date of the operations of the Alabama nearly a hundred marine insurance companies in the country, earning premiums the annual aggregate of which was counted by millions of dollars, and the tremendous cost to our merchants, and shipowners of the bad faith of England in this particular will begin to appear. It is not to be wondered at that the magnitude of our bill should at first alarm the British authorities, nor that upon second thoughts they should choose rather to pay it, if called upon to do so, than to risk the possibility of themselves undergoing a similar or worse experience in future.

A pound of proof is worth a ton of theory. A tabular statement of the actual total cost during the past twelve consecutive years, of the uniform of a private of United States marine, taken from the official records of the Department at Washington, shows it to be as follows:

1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
$14 91½	$8 03½	$13 96	$59 35¼
1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
$63 76	$91 33	$69 16	$53 57
1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
$46 55	$46 28	$42 98	$47 40

To understand the matter fully, it should be remembered that in 1860 a considerable number of articles which enter into the composition of the uniform, were imported free of duty, while on others the rate of duty was very low. Last year, and the year before, the rates of tariff were advanced from ten to thirty per cent., notwithstanding which, the cost of the uniform in 1870 was—after deducting the premium on gold—only sixty-four cents more than the same cost in 1861, when it was cheapest, and 86 24 less than the cost in 1860, another year of low tariff. These figures derive their significance from the complete overthrow which they give to the doctrine of the free-traders that a protective tariff largely increases the cost of articles of common consumption; since, if the premium on gold is deducted from the cost from the uniform, as given in the above tables, during the period of the war, it will be seen that the cost was actually no greater after the tariff was raised than before. What makes the argument more conclusive, is the fact that the uniforms were all purchased in the same way, and the standard of quality was the same in all. We get the figures in question from a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*; not, however, from the calculating Secretary of the Free Trade League, who wrote the recent letter to that journal setting forth the importance of the Missouri "Liberal" movement.

Those who have been regarding the Labor Reform nomination for President and Vice President as opening the way for successful opposition to General Grant are bound to be disappointed. In nearly every representative quarter where hopes of the Cincinnati convention and a successful combination of all the "anti-Grant" elements are entertained, these nominations are repudiated and treated with contempt. The Springfield *Republican* repudiates them; the Cincinnati *Commercial* pronounces them a flat failure; the Chicago *Tribune* records them no favor, and in all quarters where there is the most Republican disaffection expressions of displeasure are heard. The Springfield *Republican* puts the matter in this way:

"Neither by personal experience, by previous association, nor by evidence of present personal sympathy have either of them established a claim to such a nomination. On the contrary, their whole education and association and order of mind are against what the Labor Reformers profess to be after. And if anything were needed to show the inconsistent and hypocritical character of such selections, it is found in the haste with which both gentlemen accepted the nominations, without waiting fairly to consider the platform with which they were accompanied. The flavor of a 'put-up job' is, indeed, so strong about the whole affair as to bring dishonor upon the cause it represents, and to morally weaken the candidates whom it has been made so inconsistently and inconsiderately to put forward. Both parties to the transaction are harmed rather than helped by it."

It is entirely certain that the first move by the opposition was a bad one, and that Grant is all the stronger for it.

Mr. Graves, a member of the English Parliament, and an authority of considerable weight in commercial matters, stated in a recent address before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, that the Government postal telegraph scheme had proved a greater success than its most sanguine friends could have hoped for. Which leads us to remark that the people of this country are begining to look with some impatience on the delay of Congress in taking action on the pending proposition to connect the telegraph with the United States postal service. The bill was reported by the Senate Committee nearly seven weeks ago, with an unanimous recommendation for its passage. It calls for no appropriation; employs the existing facilities of the Department, as in the case of mails; gives the public the same security they now possess for the prompt and correct transmission of messages—since the profits of the company will depend entirely on the manner in which they conduct their business—reduces the press rates one-half, and the public rates one-third; does not prevent competition, and reserves to the people, through their representatives in Congress, the right to purchase at any time, or to amend or alter the act whenever circumstances shall so require. The bill is unusually free from suspicion of taint or jobbery, and if its provisions were faithfully carried out would—at least to a much greater extent than has yet been done in this country—make the telegraph a public convenience and blessing. What is the reason that it is shelved?

It turns out that ex-President Roye, of Liberia, whom the telegraph the other day reported to have escaped from prison and from the country by swimming to a vessel lying in the harbor of Monrovia, was drowned while endeavoring to reach the ship in that manner. It will be remembered that he had been imprisoned for illegal acts committed while in office. He was a man of considerable ability, and great ambition. Born in the State of Ohio in 1815, about thirty years ago he emigrated to Liberia, where he soon became one of its wealthiest citizens. He was elected to the Liberian House of Representatives and served as Speaker in 1849, and held the office of Chief Justice from 1865 to 1868. He was elected President in 1869, and entered upon his duties January 3, 1870. During his term of office the people of Liberia voted upon changing the Presidential term from two to four years. This measure was defeated, and a Presidential election was held last year, resulting in the selection of President Roberts. Mr. Roye, however, refused to recognize this election, and attempted to remain in power, for which he was condemned to the imprisonment which he tried to avoid.

When knowledge and discretion walk arm-in-arm, with zeal, the latter is an admirable quality. Otherwise—well, sometimes otherwise. *Par exemple*, the Turkish Government recently ordered all improper illustrated works to be confiscated, but left the local authorities to decide what came under this definition; whereupon some of these enlightened gentlemen lost no time in confiscating school books, with prints illustrative of natural history, disseminated by the American missionaries, and other works equally innocuous. But even this mistake is hardly more ludicrous than the similar folly of the Southern States in trying to exclude Northern educational text books from their institutions before and since the war.

A prophet has arisen among the Piute Indians, who has announced to his tribe that a general resurrection of the red men will occur this spring, when the grass shall have attained the height of a "pony's hoofs." At this time, he says, all the mountains will be leveled, and all the people of the past and present will dwell together on the great plains thus formed. The tribe are said to be disposed to place considerable confidence in his predictions.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Chicago, which claims to be the parent of the grain elevator system, has made no advance in the construction of floating elevators, one of which, equal in capacity to four first-class elevators, is being now constructed and will be in operation as soon as the canal is open. It will be used in the Chicago river for transferring grain from canal boats to vessels.

The latest discovered method of duping is that employed by a Massachusetts chap, who for some time past has been sending out circulars offering for sale a book which he leads his dupes to suppose is a publication of an immoral character. On getting a remittance, the customer, instead of obtaining the trash he expected, receives an excellent though cheap copy of the New Testament, worth about fifteen cents, but for which the astute advertiser had received his invariable price of eighty-five cents. On being visited by the police, he stoutly asserted that he was infringing no law, but on the contrary was sending the Divine Word to points where it in no other manner arrived.

Japanese auctions are conducted on a novel plan, but one which gives rise to none of the noise and confusion which attend such sales in our own country. Each bidder writes his name and bid upon a slip of paper, which he places in a box. When the bidding is over, the box is opened by the auctioneer, and the goods declared the property of the highest bidder.

The German Government has given a fresh proof of its sagacity by creating in Alsace and Lorraine sixty-three "forest administrators," each of whom is to superintend fourteen thousand acres of land, prevent useless destruction of timber, and encourage the planting of trees.

The Wabash river is now open to navigation. Immense quantities of grain fill up the warehouses along the lower Wabash, between Terre Haute and Vincennes, awaiting shipment. There is said to be enough freight of this character to keep all the Wabash steamers busy for three months.

It is expected that the spring floods on the Ohio will wash away the last remaining portion of Corn island, the celebrated obstruction at the falls of the Ohio. During the early history of the country this island was a place of some importance, and when Gen. George Roger Clark was on his expedition for the capture of Vincennes and Kaskaskia, it furnished him an encampment for his entire army of two thousand five hundred men.

The flight of the winged hours at Bangor, Maine, is hindered by the winged doves, that spend their nights perched upon the hands of the city clock, and by their weight stop the motion of the machinery within.

The University of Pennsylvania has just received a Holtz electric machine which is capable of giving an eighteen-inch spark, and piercing a plate of glass eight and a half inches thick.

Extensive alterations and repairs are to be made in the Niagara Suspension Bridge during the coming season. The iron towers at the top of the towers will be removed to permit an inspection of the wire cables. These covers have not been disturbed since they were placed in their present position, over twenty years ago.

A novel and somewhat "cheeky" method of raising money has been adopted by certain benevolent societies out West. A gentleman seats himself in the middle of the room and offers a given sum (say fifty cents) to each lady who kisses him. The ladies are said to set their faces against the proposition with remarkable unanimity.

PERSONAL.

The Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says: "Truly, artistic performers upon the violin are not common angels in human, but a star of this magnitude is beginning to shine rather brilliantly upon the musical world here with a very hopeful prospect of extending her reputation. Miss Persis Bell is not one of the soulful spiritnelle artiste, but a good honest looking American girl with a remarkable talent for music, which she has cultivated, making the violin a specialty. She is a native of Leavenworth, Kansas, only thirteen or fourteen years of age, though with a plump English face and figure she looks older. She has been a pupil at the Boston Conservatory since Feb. ruary, 1869, and has several times lately made a successful public appearance here. The distinguishing quality of her style is vigorous and true intonation. As I believe she appears in your city soon the *Republican*'s readers can judge for themselves."

The latest hypothesis concerning Dr. Livingstone is that he is "imprisoned for debt." Why a man need have got into the heart of Africa to achieve this purpose is hard to say; but Mr. Winwood Reade, who has sojourned in Africa, has simply declared this to be the great traveler's probable fate. It seems that when you get into an African village a hut is given you, and as long as you remain you are supplied with goats, fowl, yams, &c., and when you are going away you are asked to pay the bill. "But, suppose you don't pay your bill—and there are people of that turn of mind—your luggage is taken, and if you have no luggage you are taken yourself. This is what, according to Mr. Reade, has happened to Dr. Livingstone."

The Fisk singers, about whom considerable is said just at present, is a company composed of nine students—four male and five female—of Fisk University, a Tennessee institution for the education of freedmen. Twenty thousand dollars are needed by it for immediate use, to secure which sum the party in question some time ago started on a concert tour through the Northern States. They are doing it with great success, and by May next they hope to have secured the required sum, when their names will be inscribed on a marble slab to be set up in the wall of the university building.

Just before his death a number of Democratic journals made a great outcry over the alleged poverty of the late General Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, charging that his straightened circumstances compelled him to go abroad, and blaming the administration for not increasing his pay. A statement of his affairs to come, made at the time, showed the falsity of the report, and it now appears that, in addition to receiving the pay of an army officer, which was sufficient to place him in easy circumstances, the gallant General was by marriage one of the heirs to the estate of the late Nicholas Longworth, the famous wine manufacturer of Cincinnati, and was, therefore, possessed of great wealth.

Olive Logan keeps a shrewd eye to windward. Being about to visit New Orleans on a lecture trip, she writes to the *Times* of that city, asking it not to rank her with the women "who choose to use Butler and Woodhull to accomplish their ends," this for the reason, she says, that "I have found that in some Southern cities a wrong impression exists in this matter, and that until I have had an opportunity to address the people, I feel it due to them the fact that I am what I am, they persist in deeming me other than what I am. Olive is evidently in a very am-I-able mood.

Sir Charles Dilke, the young English Republican, has just been married, and his nuptials were characterized by a genuine republican simplicity. The bridegroom walked quietly to church from one quarter, the bride from another. They met and were married. Sir Charles did not make a prolonged wedding tour, but took his seat in the House of Commons on its opening night.

The Patterson (N. S.) *Guardian* makes the following announcement: "We learn there are several large establishments to locate at Dundee, among which are the Great Boston Rubber Works, employing six or seven hundred hands; a great woolen mill, employing two or three hundred hands; an extensive silk mill, employing hundreds of hands, and two or three other concerns. In addition to the foregoing, another very important contract was consummated on Monday with the Dundee Company, for the location of an immense cabinet ware works, now in Massachusetts, which will occupy a large tract of land away from the canal, and be driven by steam power. All these mills together will employ a total of about two thousand hands, and will bring into Passaic an increase of population amounting to hardly less than eight thousand souls. Nearly all these manufactories are now in use by England, mainly in Massachusetts. All of them expect to begin building very early in spring, and to get into active operation in the fall."

During Nilsson's tour in this country there have been several occasions when Miss Cary has offended the mighty queen of song by gaining applause which equaled, at least, her own. The latest record of this sort of incident is made in Boston, where, in the closing scene of "Trovatore," Miss Cary's *aria* was tremendously applauded, and Nilsson rushed in to continue the play, without permitting the consummation of the *encore*, and was vigorously hissed. As she was not flattered at the hisses, she bit her lip and rushed to the footlights as if to speak, but the hubbub was too great and she returned to her muttons, continued the scene of the play in spite of the uproar, and disgusted her audience by this outbreak of jealousy and anger.

The New York *Bulletin*, referring to Colonel Thomas A. Scott's stupendous railway operations and the use that is sometimes made of his name in connection with the Presidency, says: "If Mr. Scott is to be credited with any common sense, he must be aware that to virtually abandon his huge schemes for four years to attend to the duties of the Presidency, would be one of the very last things he could afford. There is no one man in the United States who to-day carries heavier responsibilities than he does."

The New York *Herald* prints the following: A rumor prevails at Albany that the Erie Ring is financially shaken and will not pay the interest on the Erie bonds becoming due; so it is time for the responsible directors of Erie to "stand from under." A crash is evidently coming, and they may find themselves held individually responsible for all the Erie robberies and misappropriations, and live to see Gould and Lane laughing at their ruin.

Periodic Disorders.

The paroxysmal maladies, which are characterized by heat and cold, prevail extensively at this season, and it is a curious fact that in many parts of the country where they are prevalent, other diseases, that bear no general resemblance to fever and ague, or remittent fever, assume a periodic type. Thus, in many sections infested with chills and fever, rheumatism, neuralgia, hysteria, diarrhœa, &c., sometimes become intermittent, thereby indicating that they have been engendered by the same poisonous exhalations which produce the first named disease.

In all these *marked cases of ague*—for such they are—as well as in the regular intermittents, the most safe and reliable remedy that can be administered is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Neither quinine nor arsenic are needed. Both are in the highest degree dangerous, and are sure to leave sad traces of their poisonous action in the system, whether they arrest the paroxysms or not. In many instances all the so-called specifics of the "regular" materia medica utterly fail to "break up" intermittent and remittent disorders. But the great vegetable Tonic never fails. The spasm of the minute blood-vessels which causes the chill, is the result of nervous weakness, produced by the debilitating operation of an unwholesome atmosphere, and the tone and vigor given to the nervous system by the Bitters, enable it to throw off the disease. The wiser policy, however, is to anticipate attacks of this malignant nature, by arousing all the latent energies of the body, the commencement of the moist and chilly season, with this incomparable antidote. By pursuing this course, intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, colic, biliousness, dyspepsia and pulmonary affections may always be prevented.

SPONGES, SPONGES.

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at FLEMING'S Drug Store, Corner Diamond and Market street.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

A very large assortment of the Finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. Also a large variety of the finest Pomades and Hair Oils at the lowest prices. Toilet Waters of all kinds, in great variety, at JOS. FLEMING'S, 84 Market street, Corner of the Diamond.

GEORGE A. KELLY.....JEHU P. SMITH. ESTABLISHED 1829.

Geo. A. Kelly & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO SCHWARTZ & HASLETT, Formerly B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AND DEALERS IN Manufacturers' and Painters' Supplies, Corner First Avenue and Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Have Removed to their New Building,

Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty St., OPPOSITE WOOD STREET,

And offer an elegant new stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES, AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.

C. Arbuthnot W. T. Shannon J. G. Stephenson

LEGAL.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE — LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of WM. THORPE, Sr., late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said deceased, will please to make immediate payment, and those having claims are required to present the same duly authenticated, to JOHN C. RISHER and STEPHEN S. CRUMP, Executors. Office, 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh. February 9, 1872. F

Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda.

We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda

Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from traces of Neutral Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it

Nearly Tasteless,

And being boiled through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.

We beg that the NATRONA BI-CARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonates," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing more or less of its impurities, but with the most celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, to any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BI-CARBONATE to be superior in ever requisite. The nature and purity of our raw material, "Oryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.

Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce.

For sale in kegs containing 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers.

THE PENNA. SALT M'FG CO. CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. B. HOLLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, HAY, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POTATOES, FRUITS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY,

No. 13 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Consignments respectfully solicited.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO Ira B. McVay & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh; McCullough & Smith, Grocers, Pittsburgh; Johnston & Colvin, Grocers, Pittsburgh; Marshall, Kennedy & Co., City Flour Mills, Pittsburgh; W. S. Mook, Pittsburgh, Pa.; D. S. Knox, Gas Mf'g. Nat. Bank, Brownsville, Pa.; B. F. Fleam on, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Waynesburg.

FOR RENT,

ON APRIL 1st,

TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS,

Corner of Market and Water streets, First and Second Floors, both with Private Offices attached. Fire proof Vaults, Water and Gas conveniences. Also, Basement Floor. Apply to

JOHN McDEVITT, No. 6 MARKET STREET.

AIKEN'S Perfect fitting SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN, 74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

B. K. JAMISON & CO. BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA,

Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

IRON AND STEEL RAILROAD AND STREET RAILS

OF BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES.

Chairs, Spikes, Fish Bars and Railroad Supplies. Mack Bars, Old Rails, Scrap, Blooms. American and Scotch Pig Iron and Metals

CHAS. W. MATTHEWS, 133 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, (Late RALSTON & MATTHEWS, 133 Walnut.)

DRY GOODS.

Haines & Sheibler, SUCCESSORS TO CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO. Wholesale Dealers in DRY GOODS, No. 94 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. B. HAINES, F. G. SHEIBLER, General Partners. DAVID McCANDLESS, Special.

NEW GOODS!

WE HAVE JUST OPENED NEW LINES OF

Black Silk Fringes,
Black Silk Fringes,
Colored Silk Fringes,
Colored Silk Fringes,
Black Silk Gimps,
Black Silk Gimps,
Guipure Laces,
Guipure Laces.

THE CELEBRATED "ROUILLON KID GLOVE," A Beautiful Assortment of Colors.

Point Lace Collars,
Duchesse Lace Collars,
Guipure Lace Berthas,
Thread Lace Berthas.

F. H. EATON, 17 Fifth Avenue.

Just Received, NEW STOCK HATS AND CAPS, AT PALMER'S, 84 Wood Street.

Will Open our NEW ROOMS, 149 and 151 WOOD STREET, March 20, 1872, with the Largest Stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever offered in Pittsburgh.

100 CASES McMurray's Mountain Corn.

200 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Golden Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Tomatoes;
100 cases 3 lbs. Eaton & Hale's Tomatoes;
100 boxes Mild N. Y. Goshen Cheese;
10 tierces choice Carolina Rice;
20 bags choice Rangoon Rice,

IN STORE AND FOR SALE LOW BY

Samuel H. Baird, NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, 193 LIBERTY ST., FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF Marbleized Mantels,

Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.

HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.

COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.

CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.

STOVES, Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS. Wholesale and Retail Price List free on a call.

JAMES OLD.

WIRE ROPE.

BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality, for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Belting and Ferry Purposes. Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Ships' Rigging, Sumpen Cords, &c. Flat Wire, Copper, Brass, &c. A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at

John W. Mason & Co.'s, 43 Broadway, New York.

GEO. K. WILLIAMS.....LEVI DILLON. Printing Presswork Establishment.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 5 UNION STREET, Pittsburgh,

Between the foot of Fifth avenue and the Diamond.

Newspaper Publishers and others wanting the best of Presswork done, are solicited to give us their patronage. Our Presses are all new, and the largest in the city. We have also a Cutting Machine and a Newspaper Folding Machine. Wholesale Dealers in COFFEE LABELS PRINTED can be promptly supplied.

We have Composing Rooms to let to parties who wish to set their type in the same building with us.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO., "Iron World Building," opposite Hare's Hotel.

PLANING MILL, Lumber Yard and Box Factory.

G. A. MUNDORFF, Manufacturer and Dealer in Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c., Cor. Mary and Twenty-third sts., East Birmingham, Pa.

Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Paling, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

The Best in the World!

Awarded THE BEST wherever exhibited. Guaranteed to prove so by the Manufacturers. Recommended as having received so by the Trade.

Howe's & Sampson's U. S. Standard SCALES, OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.

Also, STORE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS, PATENT MONEY DRAWERS AND SAFES, OFFICE FIXTURES.

SOUDER & McCLURG, GENERAL AGENTS, 63 WOOD STREET.

FACTORY TO RENT.

A Building suitable for Factory, built for Turner Hall, in Cumberland, Maryland.

Ten Thousand Inhabitants and no Manufactories, but large Railroad Rolling Mill and largest Furniture Factory in the State. Upper Room 50 feet square, will be supplied by corner with Steam Power if desired. Splendid opening; two mining regions draw their supplies from Cumberland. Address or apply to

GEORGE HENDERSON, Jr., Cumberland, Maryland.

P. S.—Railroad center, two Roads to Pittsburgh and two to New York and Baltimore, Philadelphia, and head of Canal, &c., &c., and three Railroads to mining regions in vicinity.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO., 513 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We have opened for the SPRING TRADE the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of PHILADELPHIA CARPETS, TABLE, STAIR and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES and PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, COTTON, YARN, BATTING, WADDING, TWINES, WICKS, CLOCKS, LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY BASKETS, BROOMS, BASKETS, BRUSHES, BUCKETS, CLOTHES WRINGERS, WOODEN and WILLOW WARE in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods.

Sole Agents for the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER; price $5 50. Over 13,000 sold in six months.

Terms—Carpets, 60 days. All other goods, 30 days net

J. & H. PHILLIPS, Manufacturers and Dealers in OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER, BELTING, PLACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARE YOU ANNOYED? WITH *Rats, Mice, Roaches.*

If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying Abel's Vermin Exterminator.

It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at

CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S, No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S NEW GOODS

NEW CASSIMERES,

A Choice Stock, all grades, for Men and Boys' Wear.

Dolly Varden Reps,

RICH STYLES FOR LADIES' WRAPPERS.

Dolly Varden Chintzes.

Black and White Striped Alpacas. Black and White Striped Armures and Delaines.

PLAIN AND CORDED ALPACAS,

ALL COLORS, FROM 25 CENTS UP.

LIGHT AND DARK COLORED SILK WARP EPINGLINES.

Black Alpacas, Black Velour Reps, Black Merinos and Delaines, Black Cashmeres, And Crape Cloths,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT WM. SEMPLE'S Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPRING GOODS NOW ARRIVING AT HORNE & CO.'S RETAIL.

1,000 PIECES HAMBURG EMBROIDERY.

ALL WIDTHS OF FLOUNCING, EDGING AND INSERTING,

Among which will be found many New Patterns.

Swiss and Victoria Lawn Embroideries.

WHITE GOODS, NAINSOOKS, VIC. LAWNS, SWISSES, Plain, Embroidered and Reversed, P. K. YOSEMITE STRIPES.

TOWELS, IN HUCK AND DAMASK.

Damask Table Linen Covers and Napkins.

FINE LACES.

Point, Gauze and Applique Collars, Berthas and Collarettes of new shapes, Black and Snuffy Lace Berthas, Barbes, Sashes, Veils, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., and all widths, from Narrow to Flouncing.

New Goods IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. REMEMBER THE PLACE,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

CARPETS.

CARPETS! NEW STYLES.

MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, VELVETS and BRUSSELS,

In the Finest Drawings and most Delicate Colorings, with Borders and Rugs to Match.

OUR SPRING STOCK NOW DAILY ARRIVING IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY, 23 Fifth Avenue.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, MATTINGS, &C.

In taking Stock we have found many Patterns that we don't expect to buy for the Spring Trade, and will therefore close them out at a Reduced Price to make room for New Goods.

Bovard, Rose & Co. 21 FIFTH AVENUE.

H. McCALLUM.

CARPETS. 51 *FIFTH AVENUE.*

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, at the City of Wheeling, West Virginia, until WEDNESDAY, March the 20th, for the Grading, Masonry and Bridging of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad, from the junction with the Pitts

ames T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

ANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

overnment Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

TEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at west Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of OCKS, BONDS and GOLD

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

ommercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

ne undersigned have formed a Copartnership under above name to transact

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt ntion to all business entrusted to them.

ecial attention will be given to Collections in ALL E, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LECTONIA, UMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in part of Ohio.

ollections made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

ference—Tradesmen's National Bank

AVID MORGAN, W. D. KRES.
G. MANFUILL, H. P. MONTOSH.
R. W. TRETERS, Cashier.

RA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

0,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

TSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Only Local Security now on the Market.

RA B. M'VAY & CO.,

er Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, March 7, 1872.

The local money market continues active, demands especially from the country, city paper which has been taken by try bankers during the winter is, to a extent, now coming back for re-dis- t by our city bankers, as the present ers are shaping themselves for the spring ements. In local stocks little is g; very few offerings now appear on the et, and these are held at strong rates. e New York stock market rules strong, cially on the Vanderbilt shares. Cen- advanced within a fraction of par, and n Pacific shows a bold front. The gle over Pacific Mail seems still in favor e bulls, the stock opening at 63½, e is a large "short" interest in the whose interest it is to depress the by any means in their power. The ite weapon of Wall street operators, the ction, has been invoked, and the report loss of the "Alaska" was undoubtedly lated by the same party, though it d to be a hoax.

On the other hand, the bulls say that the e Committee have decided to report ably on the proposition to double the dy on the China route, and have suc- d in getting a favorable recommenda- from the Commerce Committee in the York Legislature to the bill authorizing mpany to reduce its capital stock one- The advance in Canton is said to be ioned by a proposition to be enter- l at the next meeting of directors, for sale of a portion of the stock to the nore and Ohio Railroad, and for a sale portion of the company's lands.

We have sales reported of Allegheny y 5's at 78 1-4; scrip at 75; Pittsburgh 73 1-2, and 6's at 91 1-2.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the ring quotations of Government in New York to-day, as furnished by Jay Cooke & Co., their corre- lents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening
onds of 1881	113¼	113⅝	113⅝
onds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
onds of 1865	112¼	112¼	112¼
onds of 1865 (new)	110¾	110¾	110¾
onds of 1867	112¼	112¼	112¼
onds of 1868	112½	112½	112½
registered	107½	107½	108
	10-20	10-40	5's
	110¼	110¼	110¼
	110¾	110¾	110¾
cy 6s	103	103	103
ument T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth			
and Wood street, quote United States			
ies in New York to-day as follows:			

	Bid.	Asked.
States 6s of 1881		113½
States 5-20s of 1865		111¾
States 5-20s of 1865		112¼
States 5-20s of 1865		112½
States 10-40s		107½
States 5-20s, January and July, 1865		110¼
States 5-20s, January and July, 1867		112¼
States 5-20s, January and July, 1868		112½
Pacific Railroad		107½
Pacific Railroad		101
y Pacifics		114¾

New York letter dated the 5th says: An immense movement was begun on Wall street and at the Hotel yesterday, by a number of gentlemen prominently connected with the national banks and other cities, who propose to establish in ity a bank with a capital of from $5,000,000 to 0,000, to be the representative of the national t of the country. They propose also to carry on ge banking business, affording every facility moving the crops and produce of the coun- e proposed officers are Freeman Clark, of President, and Henry H. Martin, of Al- ashier.

The movement in Northwest the New York s: "The pivotal point of the market to-day Northwest movement. It is true that a new s made up in that stock yesterday, the pa- ring been signed there, with headquarters in street. They were to buy seventy-five thou- res of the stock, and the report has reached bers of this pool at once began to buy on n individual account, outside the pool, which market was forced from the west and carried the about three points. The majority of the ve much disposed at this outside move- nd have this afternoon countermanded the ers, after having got about fifty thousand f stock, and are also this afternoon depress- other stocks in which they have an interest."

e following table shows the prices of stocks, gold, etc., at the various ses- of the New York Stock Exchange the day:

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
arch 7, 1872.						
	110½	110¾	110½	110½	110½	110¼
nion Tel		70¾	70¾	70¾		
		25¾	25¾	25¾		
xpress		62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
go Ex		68	68	68		
Mail		63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Central		94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
ral scrip		94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
		114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Central		114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Central		114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
& Fitch		89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
& North'n		27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
		114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
rred		79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
		78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
rred		79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Mail		45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
		48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
ard & E		108	108			
ago		91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
ago & St. Louis		36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	
State bonds		66¾				
		66¾				
rolina, July		66¾				
rolina, April		66¾				
itaxes		66¾				

ssrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and mem- the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active

ental	60	Lehigh Valley R. R.	64
d Erie	26½	North Penn'a R. R.	49½
avigation	39	Camden and Amboy	124
	39	Lehigh Navigat'n	56¼
& Alley'n R.	39	Reading	57¾

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

The market for Scotch pig has been t exciting under an improved demand, and d a further advance on the other side, and re are decidedly firmer, with very little dis- on the part of holders to dispose of stock the advanced rates: 100 tons Glengarnock 45; 450 do Eglinton, on private terms; and 200 do Eaglinton, $40—Glengarnock closing $42@46, and Eglinton $42@43. American ns are in request, but the tight supply restricts and prices have again appreciated, now ng $45, No. 2 $44, and Gray Forge $41 50@ ught scrap has been rather quiet, but prices firm. There continues a good demand for s, and with a moderate supply, prices ve improved $@$1 50 per ton, closing and $744@5 currency for American at the Penn Avenue Mills, 2,000 tons have been made of American, and 2,000 do 56 lbs English to private terms. Refined bar is steady and e advance reported in mill rates. The Pitts- market continues to improve, as will be seen stock sheets are higher and we advance our- Russia sheet tenders upward.

of iron into New York, from Jan. 1 to 1872:

	Bar. Tons.	Pig. Tons.	Sheet, &c. Tons.
eign ports	1,919	19,874	39,131
	1,916	10,874	39,131
ise 1871	3,597	19,591	5,351
ward			

PHILADELPHIA.

—Iron—Pig iron has advanced, and the ughout the country very much reduced. 42 00@45 00 for No. 1, $40 00@42 00 for No. 2, $35 00 per ton for gray forge.

Detroit Market.

March 7.—Wheat, steady; extra $1 02@$1 03; firm; No. 1 7c. Barley dull and de- clined. No. 2 at 59@5c. Oats firm at 35 @36c; No. 2 at 34c. Corn active and advanced; No. 2 mixed at 41c. Rye firm; No. 1 70c. Barley dull and no- minal. No. 2 at 50

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, March 8, 1872.

THE VERY LATEST.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Punishment of Recusant Witnesses.

Payments Made by the U. S. Government to G. O. Evans Illegal.

State Treasurer Directed to Demand the Money Due the State.

No Liquor on Election Days.

Session to be Extended to April 16.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 7, 1872.

SENATE.

The bill protecting the labor of miners in the bituminous coal regions was reported with an amendment striking out the fourth section, which embraces the penal clause. The bill providing for the health and safety of persons employed in bituminous coal mines was reported as committed.

Punishment of Recusant Witnesses.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill for the punishment of witnesses who refuse or neglect to appear and testify before Legislative Committees. He observed that there were a number of investigating committees raised by the legislature this session, and great difficulty was experienced because of inability to make witnesses appear without applying to the Senate for attachments, and they had recently applied for a requisition on another State for a person who had left Pennsylvania to avoid being heard before the committee, but were refused because the law was defective. He called up this bill, which provides that persons neglecting or refusing to appear and testify for any legislative committee after the serving of subpœna, and any persons who are or may be in contempt for neglecting or refusing to testify, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and imprisoned one year or fined one thousand dollars, or either, at the discretion of the Court convicting.

Mr. Billingfelt moved an amendment reducing the imprisonment to six months, which was adopted, and the bill passed as amended.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Davis, Philadelphia, introduced a bill protecting practitioners of medicine and surgery against unfounded law suits.

Mr. Petrinke, compelling railroad companies to provide caboose cars for the protection of conductors and other employees on freight trains.

Mr. White, regulating the sale of drugs and poisons in Pennsylvania, which authorizes the Governor to appoint an examining board of two physicians and one druggist.

Mr. Wallace introduced a joint resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to collect from the United States certain moneys heretofore improperly paid, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States, through its accounting officers, did on the 28th day of October, 1868, adjudicate and settle a claim of the State of Pennsylvania against said Government, by which the sum of $166,651 46 was found due said State, and on that day a warrant in favor of the Governor of Pennsylvania for that sum was drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the Treasurer of the United States; and whereas, they did also on the 27th day of August, 1870, adjust and settle another account of said State against said Government, upon which a balance was found to be due to the State of $136,946 09, for which on that day a warrant was in like manner drawn; the moneys aforesaid were paid to George O. Evans, alleged to be the special agent and attorney in fact, and he alone indorsed the same; and whereas, said moneys have never reached the Treasury of Pennsylvania, but have been embezzled by said Evans and others acting with him; and whereas, the laws of this State forbid the payment of warrants or claims upon the United States require that all powers of attorney or other authority for receiving the payment of any such claim shall be absolutely null and void, unless the same shall be made and executed after the allowance of such claim, ascertainment of the amount and issuing of the warrant for the payment thereof, and the moneys aforesaid were paid in plain violation of the positive provisions of said acts of Congress, and by reason of such payment the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hath never received the moneys aforesaid; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the State Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to demand from the United States government the payment of moneys justly payable to this Commonwealth upon the foregoing statement before named, as ascertained to be due and payable, and to take such other steps in regard thereto as will secure the payment of the same when paid into the Treasury of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Billingfelt suggested that this Legislature could not scarcely call to embarrass. His case was now in a court of justice, where that question would be adjudicated.

Mr. Wallace responded that he was in favor of calling things by their right names. After further discussion the resolution passed by a *viva voce* vote.

The Retiring Bills.

Mr. Mumma offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to report to-day on the subject of the expense of refitting the halls of the Senate and House, that the Senate might act on the bills.

On the purchase of the Billingfelt that the committee would make a partial report to-morrow, the resolution was laid over.

Separate Earnings of Married Women.

Mr. Anderson's bill securing separate earnings to married women was passed finally.

Criminals to Testify in their Own Behalf.

Mr. Dechert called up his bill providing that in criminal trials not above the grade of misdemeanor, persons charged shall be a competent witness, but his neglect or refusal to testify shall not be construed against him, but not in cases of perjury or bigamy.

The bill relating to actions of dower, extending the act of 1865 to actions where the plaintiff died before the passage of said act, was passed.

A bill from the House, preventing the sale or giving away of liquor on election day during the hours in which the polls are open, came up, the House committee having struck out the provision prohibiting the giving of liquor on that day by any person, thus extending the provisions alone to dealers and saloon keepers. Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, moved to amend by prohibiting every person including candidates, from giving intoxicating drinks. Agreed to and subsequently reconsidered, when Mr. Strang moved to amend by confining prohibition to persons keeping public houses or drinking places, licensed or unlicensed.

Mr. Humphreys offered another amendment, that the prohibition shall be for one week previous to the election. Disagreed to. Mr. Strang's amendment was adopted, and the bill as amended passed finally, ayes 18, nays 10.

The bill authorizing gas and water companies incorporated by this Commonwealth to increase the capital stock and sell and transfer the same in payment of improved machinery and property, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of their organization, was passed.

A resolution allowing the McClure-Gray committee to sit in Philadelphia from to-day to the end of next week was passed.

The Libel Law.

Mr. Graham again called up his bill admitting the truth in evidence in libel cases, concerning regularly established newspapers and periodicals, but Mr. White having an amendment in preparation, the bill was again laid over.

Mr. Buckalew introduced a joint resolution extending the legislative session till April 16th, which, after a warm discussion, Mr. White opposing, was passed by 18 to 11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The New Militia Law.

Public bills being in order, the act for the reorganization of the National Guard was considered in Committee of the Whole. The first section of the bill makes all able-bodied citizens between eighteen and forty-five liable to military duty, except United States solders, lunatics, paupers, vagabonds, habitual drunkards and persons convicted of infamous crimes, members and officers of the Legislature, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney, Auditor and Surveyor Generals, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Common Schools, Judges, Sheriffs, Coroners, Clerks of Courts, Prothonotaries, Registers, Recorders, District Attorneys and ministers of the Gospel. Mr. Cooper moved to strike out the first section and insert the following: That all militia taxes imposed by the State are hereby repealed.

During the debate which ensued a large number of members of the Society of Friends were present. Mr. Cooper's amendment was lost by 28 to 48, and the bill made the special order for the 20th.

Bills Passed.

The House then passed the Senate joint resolution for the collection of moneys paid George O. Evans. Also the Senate bill punishing witnesses refusing to appear before legislative committees.

The Session to be Extended into April.

The *State Journal* says: "We stated some weeks since that it was not possible for the Legislature to adjourn on the 28th of March—the time fixed by joint resolution. The extraordinary work of the session has been immense and unprecedented, while the labor imposed on special committees has withdrawn from active service in the usual business of legislation some of the most active and experienced members of both Houses. In addition to all this, the delay in effecting a speedy organization operated against the regular transaction of business. It will be thus seen that the present session of the Legislature has been the subject of delays which it was not in its power to avoid, and therefore deserves no censure—the condition of affairs now existing, the best it could under the circumstances. From what we glean in conversation with workers of both branches, we think the session will be prolonged far into May. Better this than a non-performance of the important duties devolving upon it."

The Evans Investigation.

It is stated that the Evans Investigating Committee examined eight witnesses in Washington on Saturday. The committee refuses to give any information as to the results, but there is good reason to believe that a clue has been found as to the manner in which a large amount of the money was distributed. Letters were also obtained from Evans to parties in Washington.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The "Times" on the Alabama Claims.

LONDON, March 7.—The London *Times*, in its article on the Alabama Claims to-day, infers from admissions made by the press of the United States that the Americans now acknowledge the extravagance of the demand for indirect damages, although they show no disposition to withdraw them from their case. The *Times* says if the fifth claim for losses by the transfer of the American Commercial Marine to the British flag is not abandoned, England will declare reference to the Geneva tribunal inadmissable, which course is approved by statesmen and jurists.

Mr. Fortesque, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons to-day that Her Majesty's government was negotiating a shipping convention with the government of the United States.

The Deputy Recorder of the city of London has received the honor of knighthood.

Mr. Coleridge, counsel for the defense in the Tichborne case, pronounces false the report that the claimant has secured bail.

A Town Shelled and Destroyed.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch from Melbourne reports that the British sloop-of-war Rosario, Commander Palmer, shelled and destroyed the village inhabited by the murderers of Bishop Patterson.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, March 7.—The operatives in the silk factories of Leek, in Staffordshire, to the number of 3,800, have been "locked out" for refusing to accept the terms offered them by the masters. This throws one-third of the town's population out of work. Fifteen hundred coal miners of Seaham, in the county of Durham, are on a strike for higher wages.

In reply to an inquiry of Mr. Kincaid in the House of Commons to-night, Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, stated that the government had no knowledge of the Pope's intention to leave Rome, and that the Pope had made no application to England to aid him or any other portions of the British Dominions at his disposal.

BERLIN, March 7.—Baron Von Arnim has gone to Rome. A decree has been issued founding a naval academy at Kiel.

ROME, March 7.—The King and Queen of Denmark have arrived at Naples.

MADRID, March 7.—Preparations have commenced for the Exposition to be held here in 1873.

PARIS, March 7.—It is generally believed that the government is resolved to oppose before the Assembly the amendments made in committee to the bill for control of the press.

EDINBURGH, March 7.—A meeting of Scottish Peers was held at Holyrood to-day, at which the Marquis of Queensbury was elected to the House of Lords as a representative Peer of Scotland, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Earl of Kellie.

PARIS, March 7.—A dispatch has been received from M. Goutant Byron, French Minister at Berlin, announcing that the Emperor William has granted pardons to French prisoners still held by the Germans for civil and military offences.

LONDON, March 7, midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night there was a long debate on the Scotch education bill, at the close of which the bill was thrown out by a vote of 129 to 120.

LONDON, March 5, 5 A. M.—The Queen will leave for Germany on the 20th instant, and return on the 18th of April.

The report of the commission of inquiry on the loss of the Megærea severely censures the entire administration of the admiralty.

LONDON, March 7.—The Tichborne party arrived at Putney and gone into training for the university race. The Oxford men are expected to take up their quarters on the Thames on Saturday.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 6, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy weather with northerly and northwesterly winds will prevail on Friday over the New England States, partially cloudy weather with northerly winds will prevail over the Middle States, the latter gradually veering to easterly, and the former increasing with threatening weather and probably snow along the lower lake region; southeasterly winds with partially cloudy weather will prevail over the South Atlantic States; southerly winds with increasing cloudiness and threatening weather will extend from the Western to the Eastern Gulf States; southeasterly to northeasterly winds will prevail from Tennessee to Lake Erie and upper Ohio valley with increased cloudiness and rain and snow, the latter from probably Iowa to Lake Erie and northward; the barometer will continue falling throughout and west of the Mississippi Valley, and low barometer will extend eastward to the Middle States.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 7, 1872.

CHARGES AGAINST THE JUDICIARY.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day commenced the investigation of the charges against Judge Barnard. The principal charge was that he conspired with James Fisk and others to obtain possession, illegally, of the Erie and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. The only witness examined was David Dudley Field, who testified that the orders of Judge Barnard in the Albany and Susquehanna litigation invariably sustained an appeal. Field further testified that the Erie Railroad Ring were very moderate and that he had no reason to suppose Barnard interested pecuniarily or otherwise in the result of the litigation.

Loss by the Steamboat Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—The loss on the burned steamers last night is thought to be much less than first estimated. Parties tonight count it up at not above $120,000. The insurance cannot be fully ascertained, as some of it is in Pittsburgh. No company outside of the city is reliably reported.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Seven inches of snow fell at Madison, Wisconsin, yesterday. The storm was general throughout the State, and it is likely the railroads will be blocked, as the weather was intensely cold last night, with high wind. Six inches of snow fell at Chicago during the day, and bid fair to continue falling all night.

The Wisconsin Legislature has repealed the law prohibiting the West Wisconsin railroad from making running connections with other roads.

The majority of select committee on temperance of the Wisconsin Legislature have reported in favor of the adoption or the celebrated Ohio temperance law, which has already passed the Assembly. It will meet with strong opposition in the Senate, but will probably pass by a small majority.

A detachment of Federal soldiers returned to Nashville yesterday from a raid upon illicit distilleries in Coffee and Lincoln counties, in Tennessee, and Jackson county in Alabama. They broke up nineteen distilleries, captured a large amount of property and five prisoners.

Julius Connolly, aged eleven, was bitten by a mad dog in Brooklyn three weeks ago, and died yesterday from hydrophobia. Six other children were bitten by the same animal, which has since been killed.

There is great excitement in New York over rumors that the authorities have got Garvey, and that he has turned State's evidence. Many threats are made against him.

Joshua Harrison, a Jersey City carpenter, unable to obtain employment in Chicago, arrived home nearly frozen and starved to death, having concealed himself in a grain car and been six days and nights without food or clothing.

In a Boston boarding house Wednesday night, a man went to bed after removing the top from a stove containing burning charcoal. The result was he died from suffocation, and four other inmates of the house are not expected to survive.

Fifteen parties have been convicted at Huntsville, Ala., of belonging to the Ku-Klux, and three of them sentenced to spend twenty years in the Albany penitentiary.

The foreign consuls at Matanzas, Cuba, are very indignant because they were not invited to participate in the ceremonies on the occasion of the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis. One of the local dignitaries had an ill will toward these representatives of other governments, and prevailed upon the Spanish General in command to utterly ignore them all, the American consul among the rest.

It is anticipated that as warm weather approaches floods will seriously damage the Union Pacific Railroad. The snow is very deep on the mountains.

A rolling mill company, with a capital of $177,500, has been organized, has been organized at Evansville, Indiana.

The stockholders of the Lake Erie, Evansville and Southwestern Railroad met at Evansville yesterday and ratified the consolidation of the Ohio and Indiana interests.

Mrs. Utie Barker spoke at Cooper Institute, New York, last evening, in opposition to the free love doctrines of her sister, Mrs. Woodhull. She said she believed her sister to be insane. She denounced in strong language Theodore Tilton, and pronounced the biography he wrote of Mrs. Woodhull as a series of slanders on her family.

John McPherson, County Judge of Benton county, Arkansas, on the 1st shot and killed Thompson, a merchant, in a personal encounter. He is in jail for trial.

In the game of chess between Cincinnati and Cleveland clubs, played by the courtesy of the Western Union Telegraph, Cincinnati resigned last night at the forty-first move.

Some Objections to the Proposed Tripartite Bridge.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

I would like to say a few words in regard to the Tripartite Bridge, that is agitating the coal and steamboat interests of this city. This bridge, if built according to the proposed plan, is going to be the greatest obstruction that has been put in the river yet. They propose to run a bridge from the Point down the river 1,100 feet, and then start across to the south side of the river, on an angle down the river, about on a straight line with the current of the Allegheny river, and the other wing running across to the Allegheny side, with an abutment in the middle of the river, capable of holding the three ends of said bridge, which will take an abutment of not less than 100 to 125 feet square to hold said bridge and anchorage, the bridge to have a channel span of 450 or 500 feet on the south side of the Monongahela. Recollect, when there is a rise out of the Allegheny, the current will run nearly parallel with the bridge (that is, when the freshet is out of the Allegheny alone), and the angle of the bridge across the river will reduce the channel space not less than one hundred feet, with the current running nearly straight with the bridge, and the heavy current, together with the monstrous abutment, will create such a swirl in the channel space that it will be impossible for a boat to go through it with a full tow.

And another thing, it will be impossible for a towboat to turn herself round above the bridge with a full tow. Now, if it is absolutely necessary to have a bridge there, it can be built at the Point across the Monongahela, with one span, with the abutments on shore, and also one across the Allegheny from the Point, and if our friends want one at Manchester, they can span the river there, as this has been done at other places, for instance at Cincinnati, about 1,200 feet, with strength to carry a train of cars, and there is now in erection in New York one with a span of 1,350 feet, with head clearance of 120 feet. And there are bridges now in use of 1,600 and 1,800 feet spans.

Now, I will say that there can be two bridges built for less money than the tripartite bridge can be built for; say one at the Point and one at Manchester, which will span both of the rivers.

What do the men who are at the head of this bridge know about towboating or steamboating? I would say they know very little, and care much less, for the welfare of the river interest. I have no doubt they know how to make iron and discount good paper, but for the welfare and prosperity of the city of Pittsburgh I think they care very little about it. It is the almighty dollar they are after, for the prosperity of the city. I would further say, if they had a clear charter to build such a bridge as they propose, they would not ask the Coal Exchangers to appoint a committee to meet them. In the first place, they come under the general bridge law of the Ohio river. Now let there be a Government engineer called in on this question, before they can do just as they please, and see whether he would decide that the piers must be built exactly with the current of the river, which will be impossible with the plan of the bridge now proposed. Mr. Thomas A. Scott thought he was very smart, when he was building the bridge at Cincinnati, with a high head clearance of seven feet above high water. You see, he was taken down a little, and I think are good engineering in the present building any such bridge as the above at that place, for it would be ruinous to the commerce of the rivers.

I would say to the committee appointed by the Coal Exchange to attend to this matter, in conference with the bridge men, to stand firm, and never consent to the building of any such bridge at such a place, and I think you will have many friends to support you by doing so.

COAL.

Limits to Charity.

The appeal, now unfortunately so common on the part of fallen clerics gives occasion for at least a word about the claims which the sincerest repentance can make in such cases upon the Christian public. Unless we have altogether mistaken the nature of the sacred office and the relations that are pre-supposed as existing between a minister and people, the utmost that a lapsed minister can ask of his flock upon profession of his repentance is that he shall enjoy all the kindly help of brotherly counsel, admonition and discipline appropriate to the weak and unstable, with confidence and esteem in direct proportion to the success of evident restoration to virtue and godliness. That a man who has made his very loyalty to his standard a matter of reasonable doubt should ask, over and beyond his exemption from the penalty of desertion, a reinstatement into a post of the weightiest responsibility, savors less of heart-broken penitence than of arrogant presumption. A representative of the gospel of salvation must be a man of good report, and no indulgence on the part of the Christian brotherhood may dare to repeal the statute.

V.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "It is known that the mutual admiration existing between Judge Davis and Mr. Hendricks almost amounts to a passion. They entertain the most exalted notions of each other's character and ability, and these impressions have been confirmed and strengthened by the warmest personal friendship. How shall Mr. Hendricks serve his friend in this emergency? It is now generally understood that he had, notwithstanding the desire of his Indiana friends that he shall stand for the Democratic nomination for the presidency, he has made up his mind to take the race for Governor of Indiana, expecting to secure its electoral vote for Judge Davis."

Horace Greeley, in the *Tribune*, says the following is his note declining to have his name affixed to the call for the Philadelphia Convention:

"FRIEND CHANDLER: Please not to attach my name to the call for the National Convention. I stand aloof from your meeting on purpose to keep my position of independence. If we have trustworthy assurances of reform from the White House, all right; but I am not inclined to help our Lord's Stockings to another half million of plunders. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

"Hon. Wm. E. Chandler."

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican representative conferees of Lycoming, Clinton and Sullivan counties have selected Col. L. H. Huling, of Lycoming, and E. T. Swayne, of Clinton, as delegates to the State Convention. The delegates were not instructed, but it is understood that for Judge of the Supreme Court Col. Huling will support Hon. W. H. Armstrong, and Mr. Swayne will go for Judge Williams. The Senatorial conferees of the district held a meeting in Williamsport yesterday.

The Republicans of Chester county have nominated the Hon. William B. Waddell for the Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Evans. Mr. Waddell is an able and accomplished gentleman. He represented the county for several years in the House of Representatives with great credit. Major F. B. Moore was also, by last night's convention, nominated as the Senatorial delegate, and A. D. Harlan and G. M. Rupert as the Representative delegates to represent Chester county in the State Convention next month. The delegates are for General Hartranft for Governor, and the Hon. William Butler for Supreme Judge—resolutions were adopted endorsing General Grant's administration and calling for his renomination.

The Republicans of Perry county have chosen John H. Sheibley as their delegate to the State Convention, and instructed him to support General Hartranft for Governor. The Convention passed resolutions in favor of the renomination of President Grant.

The Republicans of Butler county have selected the Hon. John H. Negley and the Hon. J. T. M'Junkin as their Representative delegates. The delegates will support General Hartranft for Governor, and the Hon. John M. Thompson for Auditor General. Strong resolutions endorsing the renomination of General Grant were adopted.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

March 7, 1872, 8 P. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills	0	0	0	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	0	0	2
Louisville	0	0	0	1
Memphis, Tenn	0	0	0	2
Nashville, Tenn	0	7	0	0
New Orleans, La	0	1	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	0	0	0	4
St. Louis, Mo	0	0	0	5
St Paul	0	1	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss	0	1	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—River falling slowly; five feet four in the canal; three feet four in chute. Weather moderated this morning, cloudy and mild. Business dull. Arrived—John Kilgour, Mollie Ebert, Charmer, Cincinnati; Bermuda, Evansville; Cassius, Tennessee river. Departed—John Kilgour, New Orleans; Mollie Ebert, St. Louis; Bermuda, Cincinnati; Charmer, Evansville; Glasgow, Kanawha. The Falls Pilot brought in 15,000 bushels of coal from Cannelton and returned for more.

The hands, in removing the deck of the Falls City, burned and sunk in the recent collision with the Garrett, just below the mouth of the canal, found the body of a white woman, evidently a steerage woman on the Falls City, lodged under the boiler deck in the rear of the boilers.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Arrived—Mountaineer, Memphis; Julia, City of Vicksburg and W. J. Lewis, Vicksburg; St. Johns, Quincy; Great Republic, New Orleans; Mohawk, Cairo. Departed—Commonwealth, New Orleans; Josephine, Upper Mississippi; Marble City, Memphis; Huntsville, Peoria; Gen. Anderson, Mound City; St. John, Keokuk. River falling slowly, with gorge at stage to Cairo.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, March 7.—Down—Glencoe, 4 A. M.; City of Quincy, 4 P. M.; W. F. Curtis, 5 P. M.; Dexter, 12 last night; City of Alton, 7 A. M.; City of Vicksburg, 5 P. M. Weather mild and river rising.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Cattle—market opened with little animation; offerings closed slow at a decline of ½c to ¾c for the week; very best on sale 6a7¾c; that rated first quality 5¾a6c; medium or good fair 4¾a5¾c. Receipts 1,302 head; sales 917. Hogs—fair supply; common 6¾c; good 7c; extra 7¾c; net receipts 5,673. Sheep—receipts continue light; 6a8¾c gross; extra fine sold at 9c; receipts 1,370.

FIRE IN A SCHOOL.

A Timely Discovery.

Yesterday morning about seven and a half o'clock Sister Petronella conducted the children from the school attached to St. Philomena Church to early mass in the church. On returning to the school room it was found to be filled with smoke. An alarm was immediately made, and a number of men about the premises proceeded to the school room and discovered one of the desks to be on fire. They extinguished the flames with water from buckets. It was subsequently ascertained that one of the children, previous to going to the church, had opened the door of the stove, which was red hot, with a piece of rag, which she threw on the floor. The rag had caught fire, and had communicated the same to the desk. The discovery of the fire was timely.

A Beautiful Table.

We yesterday saw a table prepared by J. R. Hubley & Co., confectioners, Library Hall building, Penn avenue, for a social party at the residence of one of our wealthy citizens on Center avenue. The table was in the form of a six-pointed star, the center piece being in the shape of a tower, on the four sides of which were placed dials, with pendulums, the hands pointing to the hour at which the guests were to assemble. On the points of the table were placed figures in sugar of the Goddess of Liberty, Neptune, a dolphin, a fort, a ship, and a beautiful flower basket. Around the center-piece were arranged elegant cakes, highly ornamented with lace and filigree work, and surrounded by horns of plenty; baskets and vases of candied oranges and other fruits; three dishes of blanc mange, simulating nests with eggs; a water melon, besides other designs, and numerous pyramids of ice cream. The designs were all tasteful, and reflected the highest credit on the judgment and skill of Messrs. Hubley & Co.

Among the advertisements on the first page of this morning's COMMERCIAL, is one offering a very desirable residence and grounds for sale or exchange. Persons looking for such property should give it their attention.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

The case of J. Y. and William F. McLaughlin, charged with embezzlement by consignee, was tried and concluded—the jury finding a verdict of not guilty, and that the prosecutor, Cowden J. Curtis, pay one-half the costs. The charge was that the defendants had embezzled the proceeds of a lot of leather and hides, worth $2,000.

Campbell Stewart plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery; sentence deferred.

John McBride plead guilty to two indictments for assault and battery; sentence deferred.

Robert Morgan was convicted of the larceny of sixty dollars, on oath of John Burke.

Peter Walters was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, on oath of Ferdinand Vernsdorf. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth against

Barbara Martin,	John King,
Edward Helan,	Wm. Felte,
Charles Heinstman,	James Collins,
Emanuel Ek,	Charles Herold.
Edward Coblin et al.,	Wm. Pearce,
John Jones,	John Curley,
Jacob Cauley.	Daniel Donnelly

District Court—Judge Hampton.

In the case of Yeaney vs. Williamson, the jury found for the plaintiff six and a quarter cents.

City of Pittsburgh vs. J. F. Cluley *Sci fa*, on a municipal lien for grading and paving on Center avenue. The city claimed some four or five hundred dollars. The defense was that the work had not been well done, and further, that the defendant had been taxed for greater frontage than the ordinance authorized. Verdict for the city for $273. This was a compromise in favor of the defendant, the whole frontage claimed by the city not being allowed by the jury.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth ex. rel. vs. John Hofmeister.
132. McCrea vs. McKnight.
137. Same vs. Same vs. Deagenhart.
140. Feld vs. Duquesne B. and L. Association.
142. Powers vs. Corbett.
145. Nauman vs. Chessman & Morrow.
148. McKelvy vs. Douch.
151. Dyson vs. Cutley.
154. Bittner vs. Bittner vs. Pennington.
158. Page, admr., vs. Wahl.
159. Holmes vs. Hall, admx.

Alleged Horse Thief Arrested.

Last evening ex-Mayor Love, of Steubenville, arrived in this city, having in charge James E. Stone, charged with stealing a horse from the stable of P. F. Drew, No. 382 Penn street. The horse belonged to a contractor on Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad. Stone obtained the animal for the purpose of visiting a grocery store, but it appears forgot to return. He will have a hearing before Mayor Blackmore this morning.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Mayor yesterday sent John Moffatt to Claremont for thirty days for vagrancy.

SIXTY days was the retirement granted Henry Godfrey, yesterday, by Mayor Blackmore, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Henry has departed for Claremont.

YESTERDAY was the second day that an insane man was detained in the lock-up. He has relatives in East Liberty who should attend to him.

A NEW locomotive, just completed by Messrs. Porter, Bell & Co., was yesterday shipped to Mayor Brinker at the Lake Erie. It has been facetiously called, on the Youghiogheny river.

A WOMAN named Mollie Hartman was arrested yesterday, and fined twenty-five dollars by Mayor Blackmore for insulting a lady on the street.

SERGEANT JOHN MCCULLEY, a soldier of the Mexican war, and postmaster and constable of Perrysville, Pa., fell to the county on a visit to this city, and has been warmly welcomed by his surviving comrades.

THE meeting of the congregation of St. Paul's Cathedral, called for last evening, did not take place owing to the small number of persons present. An attempt will be made to hold another meeting this evening.

ALDERMAN O'DONNELL's police last night arrested a man named John Brown, charged with the larceny of fifty-eight dollars from Federick Bottger. The accused was locked up for a hearing.

ANDREW DEKEEK, of Second avenue, made an information before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, charging a colored woman named L. J. Davis with the larceny of a couple of dresses worth seven dollars. Defendant, who is a washerwoman, gave bail for a hearing.

A SPECIAL committee has been appointed by the Allegheny Board of Directors of the Poor, to investigate the management of the Farm. The character of the charges has not transpired, as the Board are determined to keep the matter secret.

ANN CAVANAUGH made an information before Mayor Blackmore yesterday, charging her husband, Michael, with disorderly conduct. It seems that he had driven her from her home and packed up the household furniture with a view of carrying it off. He was drunk when arrested and was held for a hearing.

YESTERDAY morning two men named James Miller and John Cook were fined by Mayor Blackmore for drunkenness. On the previous evening they were both riding on a horse so poor that it seemed barely able to carry one. Near the Mayor's office one of them fell off, and both were arrested, with the result mentioned.

Yesterday morning the policeman of Mayor Blackmore's force, who was found drunk in Allegheny, was summarily dismissed from the force, and was fined for drunkenness besides. The Mayor is determined that his officers shall be sober men, and we should suppose that lesson enough had been administered to convince all those inclined to exercise indulgence in the fluid to put down brakes.

We are indebted to Col. J. H. Wood, of the Philadelphia and Chicago museums, for a complimentary ticket to either establishment. The aforesaid ticket is about 18 by 22 inches in size, and contains an excellent lithographic portrait of the good natured Colonel. All it needed was a counterfeit presentment of Fred Du Bois, the popular Treasurer at Ninth and Arch streets, to complete the picture.

THE Church of Center, near Canonsburg, in the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, has extended a unanimous call on Rev. E. S. Dunlop, of Tempranceville, to become their pastor. This church for many years enjoyed the pastorate of Rev. Alexander Brown, D.D., of Jefferson College, and more recently that of Rev. W. J. Collier. The congregation is a large and flourishing one. Mr. Donohoo has not as yet accepted this call.

THE New York *Sun* of Wednesday says: The proposed prize fight between Mace and O'Baldwin may yet be a fizzle. The latter still demands that the fight shall be at or near New Orleans. To this Mace and Backers will not agree. The men have a deposit of $500 each in Frank Queen's hands. Yesterday Mace sent a challenge to Pittsburgh, offering to fight O'Baldwin within 100 miles of Pittsburgh, and in addition to the main stakes, $2,500, he'll put up his champion belt against $500. It is generally supposed that O'Baldwin will accept this challenge.

WHEN such splendid collections of books as those now on sale under Lafayette Hall are brought into the city, it does not seem as though the bidding should be exclusively on private account. Some of the works in the stock to which we refer are chiefly valuable for public libraries. Perhaps there are among our wealthy men some who are wise enough to take a merely public hint, and remember in a memorable way the libraries, we will say just for example, of the Mercantile Library Association, the Western University, the High School—where they are making a beginning in that line—and the Theological seminaries. The day is down in the calendar of the future when there will be this spirit seen in Pittsburgh, for it has been definitely determined that the world moves; what is the use of dating it away off in the millenium?

THE HEALTH LAWS.

Provisions of the New Bill.

We have a copy of the new act to revise and amend the health laws of the city of Pittsburgh. It gives the Board of Health full power to protect the city against pestilential or contagious diseases, by establishing quarantines, lazaretto, hospitals, etc., appointing physicians, officers, etc., appropriate buildings or grounds for hospitals; cause the removal of all sick persons to the hospitals provided for them; to label houses wherein persons are sick from contagious diseases, prevent the throwing of all kinds of filth or noxious matter into the streets; compelling physicians to report all cases of cholera, small-pox, yellow fever, or other infectious diseases; punishing any person for turning out into the street any person affected with such disease; requiring the physicians of the Board to report the prevalence of epidemic diseases; see that the orders of the Board are obeyed as far as possible; report the condition of the public health; examine vessels when required; vaccinate the children in the public schools, etc.; authorizing the Board of Health to order all persons in the city, or any part thereof, to be vaccinated within a certain time, under penalty; to take such measures for the protection of the public health, in times of threatened or present danger, as in their judgment may be demanded; requiring the City Councils to borrow such sums as may be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Board, in extraordinary emergencies; the Board to make and enforce all needful rules and regulations, abate all nuisances, etc. All privy vaults are required to be emptied by means of air-tight carts or vehicles. The Board of Health is authorized to elect a meat inspector, who shall report to the Board monthly all cases of infringement in regard to impure meats, dead animals, etc. The meat inspector for the city is authorized to bring suit, in the name of the Board of Health, for the violation of all provisions in regard to the sale of unwholesome meat, diseased animals, etc. Penalties are provided for all violations of the act.

WE regret to announce the death of Mary I. C. Cupples only daughter of Captain Joseph S. Cupples, Captain of Police, in the fifth year of her age. The bereaved family will have the sympathy and consolation of a large number of friends in this, the hour of their great affliction.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

The United States Watch Company.

(Giles, Wales & Co.,) employ 600 hands in their works at Marion, N. J., and are turning out 250 of their celebrated time-keepers daily, or one watch per day for each person employed. Their working time is 10 hours per day, or 600 minutes, producing a fine watch complete every two and a half minutes, and a little more, and, even at that, are unable to keep pace with the constantly increasing demand caused by the extraordinary records the watches are making as accurate and reliable time-keepers, moral instances of patient unfaltering energy and enterprise, rewarded by prosperity which we are glad to see.

Out! Out! Out!
Out! Out! Out!
Out! Out! Out!
Out! Out! Out!
Out! Out! Out!
Out! Out! Out!

The Latest Improvement.

We take pleasure in referring our readers to the greatest of modern inventions, "The Anderson Sash Balance." Having used it for the past year, we can recommend it as being indispensable and would direct attention to builders and contractors to its superior merits and advantages over all others. This balance will not get out of order and can be attached to any style of window frame. It is a perfect balance, is noiseless, and obeys the slightest touch. There is nothing in the entire range of inventions that has given more general satisfaction than the regulation of windows, and no improvement that is so perfectly adapted to this purpose as the Anderson Sash Balance. J. S. Bell has been appointed manufacturing agent, and has located his office at 70 Smithfield street, where the Sash Balance can be seen in operation.

THE American Volunteer.
THE American Volunteer.
THE American Volunteer.
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THE American Volunteer.

Important to Business Men.

The official list of transfers of all property in the county is published in full in the *Real Estate Register*. This item alone is worth to business men the subscription price of the paper. The money article, law column, real estate market review, and the editorial columns present the latest and most reliable news of any journal in the country. The *Register* is for sale by all news dealers. Take it home with you, and you will be a constant reader of it.

All original stories.
All original stories.
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All original stories.
All original stories.
All original stories.

House Top Gardens.

The residents of all large cities should read the above subject in the *Real Estate Register* for the current week. The *Register* is one of the most valuable papers published, and all interested in real estate, building, or facts concerning the city's growth, should take it. All newsdealers sell it.

Fresh, sparkling, attractive.
Fresh, sparkling, attractive.
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Fresh, sparkling, attractive.
Fresh, sparkling, attractive.
Fresh, sparkling, attractive.

American Homesteads.

This subject is treated in such a manner in the present issue of the *Real Estate Register* that fully commends the paper to all appreciative readers. It is really beneficial, and should be read by the head of every family. You can get the *Register* at all newsdealers.

Sold by newsdealers.
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Sold by newsdealers.

Cheap Goods

At the China Store of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

Glassware.

Preparing to Build.

The best advice we can give to all who are contemplating building is to be found in the current issue of the *Real Estate Register*. If the advice is followed, it will prove of a great benefit to all who read it. The *Register* is for sale by all news dealers.

R. E. Breed & Co.

Are selling the best china, glass and queensware in the city. China Store, 100 Wood street.

The Best

China, glass and queensware is to be had at